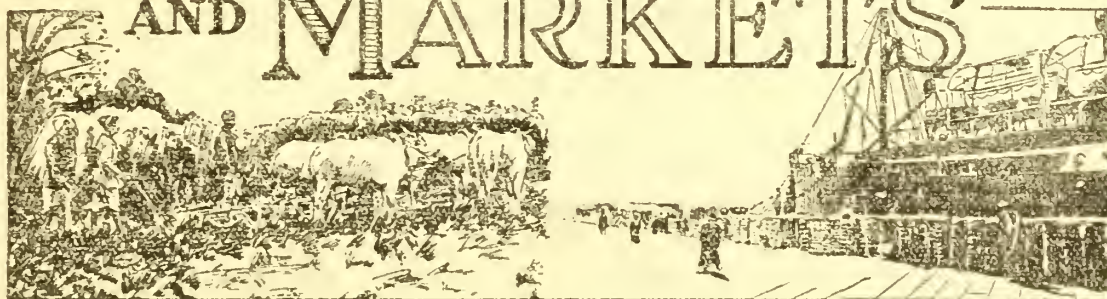


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE - p. 404

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
LATE CABLES.....	392
Western Europe has favorable wheat harvest.....	394
Chinese wheat situation summarized.....	396
British cotton strike affects markets.....	401
South African tobacco marketed slowly.....	401
Mediterranean olive oil output equals last year.....	402
Canadian apple crop shows little change.....	402
European pork production reduced.....	403
British wool trade expects higher values.....	403

L A T E C A B L E S

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Australia wheat crop prospects reported poor to fair in nearly half of New South Wales and good to excellent in the remainder; excellent in South Australia and good in Victoria and Western Australia. Probable production unofficially estimated slightly below last year despite an increased acreage. (Agricultural Commissioner Paxton, Sydney, September 13.)

Argentine second official estimate 1932 corn crop revised upward to 285 million bushels from the first estimate of 268 million and compares with last year's crop of 414 million bushels. The exportable surplus reported on September 13 was 69 million bushels. (Agricultural Commissioner Ray, Buenos Aires and International Institute, Rome, September 14.)

Brisbane Australia wool sales closed September 15 with the market firm and the late rates maintained. European Continent was chief buyer. Also see statement page 403 this issue. At Adelaide competition was keen with a full attendance of buyers. Prices at par with other Australian sales. (Wool Specialist, H. E. Reed, London, September 15.)

Spain official grain estimates 1932 revised with last year's figures in parenthesis: Wheat 180,704,000 bushels (134,426,000); rye 27,715,000 (21,103,000); barley 121,437,000 (90,727,000); oats 53,668,000 (41,670,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, September 15.)

Fall grain sowings U.S.S.R. to September 5 totaled 27 million acres compared with 34 million last year. Procurings continue very backward with total yearly plan only 19 per cent complete. (Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, September 13.)

Australian exports of currants and raisins from March 1 to July 31 this year with last year's figures in parenthesis reported by Commonwealth Statistician: Currants 45,527,000 pounds (26,695,000); raisins 45,053,000 (60,456,000). (Agricultural Commissioner Paxton, Sydney, September 13.)

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent bread grain information

The production of wheat in 34 countries now reported is 3,119,142,000 bushels or 100.6 per cent of last year's production in those same countries. In contrast with upward revisions received and reported last week which totaled about 45,000,000 bushels, downward revisions predominated this week and offset the increase by about 28,500,000 bushels due largely to the decrease reported for Poland. The first official estimates for Canada, Poland and Sweden were received and revised estimates for the United States and Germany. Canada's first official estimate for all wheat released September 10 was 467,150,000 bushels, compared with 475,000,000 bushels previously carried by this Bureau. The United States spring wheat production was also further reduced in the September estimate and brings the total production to 714,538,000 bushels or approximately 20 per cent less than last year. The first official estimate for Poland, made as of August 15, is 55,887,000 bushels compared with 83,220,000 produced last year. The wheat crop has been damaged severely by rust and some observers believe the outturn may be even less than was reported for August 15. The German Agricultural Council estimates a crop outturn of 174,714,000 bushels which compares closely with the estimate made by the Bureau's Berlin Office. The official estimate released in September is 186,252,000 bushels, about 2 million bushels under the August official estimate. For detailed information see table page 423.

Rye production in 19 countries now reported is 886,303,000 bushels, about 21.5 per cent above last year's production in those countries. Poland's first official production estimate of 252,387,000 bushels is 12 per cent above last year but under the 1930 production. The preliminary estimate of rye production in Canada released September 10 was 12,725,000 bushels compared with 5,322,000 bushels last year and 22,018,000 bushels in 1930. The latest official German figure of 330,021,000 bushels is about 10 million bushels above their August estimate. See table, page 424.

Autumn sowings in Russia on September 1 were 16,390,000 acres, or 16 per cent of the plan, compared with 24,908,000 acres seeded on September 1, 1931 and 17,018,000 acres on September 1, 1930. Progress was hampered in the north and central regions by dryness, prolonged harvesting and the lack of draft power. More complete information will be given next week concerning the Russian fall plan and 1932 wheat situation.

The Swedish domestic milling quota for wheat was raised from 60 to 80 per cent and for rye from 30 to 90 per cent effective the first half of September. In Finland the domestic milling quota for rye was placed at 60 per cent effective September 15. Since May 1 the rate has been 5 per cent and prior to that, it was 30 per cent. The European and Oriental market situation is reviewed at some length in the wheat section of this issue.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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European crop and weather conditions

Temperatures everywhere in Europe were 25 to 35 per cent above normal with light rainfall during the first week of September except in Northern Germany and Denmark, according to radioed advices from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin. For the month of August, weather conditions were unusually favorable for rapid progress in harvesting and threshing in most sections of the Continent, he reports. The bulk of the crop was harvested under conditions of warm, dry weather. Wheat is now generally out of the fields except in Northern sections of the Continent and in the higher lying areas. The latest available crop estimates show excellent yields in western Europe, particularly in France and western Germany. The quality of the crop is also expected to be generally good in the western half of the Continent, states Mr. Steere, although more complete information on threshing results is required before a final or definite conclusion can be made.

In the eastern sections, however, August crop reports were generally less favorable. In Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Baltic States, wheat has suffered material deterioration during this period. Black stem rust, which first made its appearance in the Danube Basin, spread over wide areas of eastern Czechoslovakia and southern and central Poland during July with disastrous results to the crop, according to information which has only become available recently after threshing returns were known. It now appears that this year's rust infestation in eastern Europe is in extent and degree the most serious in many years. A definite estimate of its effect on total outturn is not yet possible and will probably not be known for some time but everything points to extensive loss and even parts of eastern Germany have been affected, Mr. Steere adds.

The Baltic States particularly Lithuania, have also reported important deterioration in the last several weeks but the damage is attributed to excessive rainfall rather than to rust. Wheat prospects in the Scandinavian countries on the other hand, appear generally favorable notwithstanding insect damage in certain areas of Sweden. The latest reports from Italy indicate that the heavy rainfall in July was less injurious than was expected some time ago and generally speaking, August changes in continental crop prospects in the importing countries probably added to the total quantity of wheat produced despite the serious deterioration in eastern Europe.

European market conditions

Import markets of continental Europe were firmer in most countries during the week ended September 7, according to Mr. Steere. In Belgium trading was less active but there was sustained demand for Canadian wheat.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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French prices were firmer due to small farm offers. Demand improved slightly in Czechoslovakia and farmers organizations were asking further relief. Austrian markets were generally quiet but there was some buying of good quality wheat. Italy reported some purchases of German wheat. The German market was fairly firm with limited transactions. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on September 7 was \$1.37 compared with \$1.34 the previous week. Rye prices were \$.98 and \$.97 respectively.

In reviewing the general continental European wheat markets for the month of August, Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin in his monthly report states that they were dominated by the prospects of large domestic crops throughout the western half of Europe and showed little reaction to developments in overseas markets. Unusually fine weather prevailed throughout the month and exceptionally rapid progress was made with harvesting and threshing. Flour mills, however, showed limited interest in early wheat, in view of improving crop prospects. Wheat prices revealed a general declining tendency during the month, notwithstanding the firmness in world prices, and the premiums paid for spot wheat in July disappeared rapidly early in August. In eastern Europe, however, where threshing results began to show yields below earlier expectations, the tone of the markets was comparatively firm.

Continental demand for foreign wheats during August was largely of a hand-to-mouth character. Good harvests in deficit countries and the tightening of import restricting measures were important factors. Import markets in Holland and Belgium were the only ones which showed any particular activity in August and buying interest even there was only sporadically active in reaction to North American developments and was confined largely to spot and near Manitobas, Platos and Hard Winters, Mr. Steere states.

While favorable crop prospects, currency difficulties and measures to protect home agriculture or to restrict trade generally, have been the principal factors in keeping European demand for foreign wheat within narrow limits, it is also apparent, the Attache points out, that continued lack of confidence is not without influence in the attitude of the continental trade toward future commitments. Notwithstanding the small winter wheat crop in the United States and summer deterioration in the outlook for North American spring wheat, as well as unfavorable reports from Russia, attention continues to be focussed upon the relatively large stocks of old crop wheat still available in North America. The trade view is that Europe's requirements will be largely covered from its own supplies for months to come and that there will be no difficulty in covering import needs later on, so that the tendency to keep stocks as small as possible still persists. More favorable economic reports from the United States have not materially influenced trade opinion, states Mr. Steere, as they consider more substantial evidence of a turn as necessary before a change in buying policy is

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

warrented. Even when such a turn comes, however, it is believed that currency and general trade restrictions will undoubtedly hamper its free development. A marked turn for the better in the economic situation, on the other hand, especially if accompanied by a definite upward movement in wheat prices, might easily have a pronounced effect upon European interest in wheat and upon European policies with respect to the numerous restrictive measures now curtailing takings of wheat, the report continues, with the result that Europe might find it profitable to replenish her stocks of wheat after years of maintaining holdings at the lowest levels possible.

The wheat and flour situation in China a/

In China the wheat crop is smaller than last year in those districts involved in the foreign trade in wheat and flour. In North China and North Manchuria the crop is considered to be 20 per cent and 67 per cent, respectively, less than last year and it is expected that in these regions there will be greater need for foreign flour. Prospects for additional imports, therefore, at Tientsin and at Dairen are favorable. At Shanghai, the wheat crop was somewhat shorter than last year but excellent prospects for the rice crop and other food crops in the Yangtze Valley may not necessitate the record imports of foreign wheat which occurred last year partially as a result of flood damage and food shortages in the Yangtze Valley. At the present time quotations for foreign wheat are too high in relation to the domestic flour market to warrant substantial purchases of foreign wheat. Forward contracts have been small compared to last year at this time.

Shanghai

The crop of wheat in the Shanghai area is somewhat shorter than last year, and the crops in North China and Manchuria are considerably below those of last year. Short crops in the latter regions should provide a good outlet for Shanghai and foreign flour. Tientsin has already purchased 125,000 barrels of Australian flour to make up part of her deficiency, and may also import certain quantities of Australian wheat.

Stocks of wheat and flour on July 1 carried over into the new year at Shanghai were only moderate and arrivals of new crop domestic wheat are small. Mills are operating at only 35 per cent capacity and could use substantial quantities of foreign wheat but quotations are too high in relation

a/ Based on written and cabled reports from Agricultural Commissioner O.L. Dawson at Shanghai. This statement reviews particularly the situation for Shanghai and Tientsin. For information about the demand for wheat and flour in Manchuria, see the statement in last week's issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets", pp.375-6.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

to the domestic flour market to warrant active and heavy buying. Forward contracts for foreign wheat are small and an improvement in the demand is dependent upon lower wheat prices or a stronger flour market. The domestic flour market is weak due to a poor demand from both Yangtze Valley and North China ports.

During the past marketing year (July 1, 1931 to June, 1932) record quantities of foreign wheat were imported at Shanghai. Imports of commercial wheat were fully 33,000,000 bushels in addition to certain amounts of flood relief wheat absorbed at Shanghai. Commercial shipments from America occurred largely before December. After that date American prices were too high in relation to Australian wheat and to flour prices in Shanghai to enable new business. Flood relief shipments continued. Australian wheat, however, was considered low enough in price by Shanghai millers to allow profitable purchases, and considerable quantities were bought for late spring delivery. Only moderate amounts of Canadian wheat were taken during the year because Canadian prices were likewise out of line with Australia. Sources and amounts of wheat imports at Shanghai for recent years may be seen in the following table.

WHEAT: Imports at Shanghai, China, by countries
of origin, 1924-25 to 1931-32

Year beginning July 1	United States	Canada	Australia	Others	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1924-25.....	472	321	37	0	830
1925-26.....	480	7,402	988	0	8,870
1926-27.....	1,722	2,825	0	0	4,547
1927-28.....	0	1,855	0	a/	1,855
1928-29.....	634	9,034	2,077	1	11,746
1929-30.....	53	1,108	0	a/	1,161
1930-31.....	1,212	6,795	19,148	31	27,186
1931-32.....	b/ 11,647	2,913	22,437	c/ 1,084	38,081

Compiled from Chinese Maritime Customs. a/ Less than 500 bushels. b/ Includes flood relief wheat. c/ From Russia and Argentina.

Demand for Shanghai flour from South China was quite active the first half of the year but slackened off the last half of the year, due partly to Australian flour competition and also to depressed economic conditions in South China. North China was an especially good outlet for the Shanghai mills which shipped record quantities of flour milled chiefly from Australian wheat.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Tientsin

Present conditions indicate that in the new wheat crop year (July 1932-June 1933) North China will be more dependent than last year upon outside sources for flour. It appears that foreign flour will be in greater demand than last year because of short local supplies in North China and also because of less active milling operations at Shanghai which will tend to restrict flour shipments from the latter source. Tientsin merchants have recently purchased 125,000 barrels of Australian flour and Japanese flour may again make up a substantial portion of the imports at Tientsin. Small amounts of foreign wheat may again be imported at Tientsin and Tsingtao as mills in these places utilized foreign wheat to a small extent last year to supplement domestic supplies.

Less native wheat was available at Tientsin during the crop year which closed on June 30 than during the preceding year. Flour production for the year just closed reached a total of 1,797,000 barrels, compared with 1,810,000 barrels last year and with the 4-year average of 1,159,000 barrels. About 23,000 tons of Australian wheat were used to supplement native supplies, compared with 7,000 tons the previous year. Total imports of flour for the crop year were 2,994,902 barrels compared with 2,418,000 the previous year and with the 5-year average of 3,320,000 barrels. Stocks at the end of the year were placed at 210,000 barrels, or a decrease of 165,000 barrels from stocks at the beginning of the year. The apparent flour trade of Tientsin as represented by domestic production, imports and changes in stocks was therefore 4,956,902 barrels compared with 4,053,000 in 1930-31, and 5,752,000 barrels in the marketing year of 1929-30. A considerable decline in imports of both American and Canadian flour was noted in favor of cheaper Shanghai flour, which experienced a large increase. Japanese flour imports declined but this was due more to the boycott than to unfavorable prices since Japanese mills, similar to Shanghai mills, had an advantage of cheap Australian wheat. Receipts at Tientsin of flour milled in Shanghai were 2,511,215 barrels compared with 1,008,000 barrels the previous year and the 5-year average of 1,965,000 barrels.

The 1931 wheat crop which was superior in quality produced supplies sufficient to keep the local Tientsin flour mills very active during the first months of the new crop and marketing year, but after the first quarter competition with Shanghai milled flour was very difficult. Disturbed political conditions in November seriously interfered with operation of Tientsin mills and stopped arrivals of wheat to such an extent that stocks for winter use were reduced much below normal. In December Shanghai milled flour was flooding the market and local mills could not profitably compete with it. The boycott of Japanese flour at Tientsin, beginning in the fall of 1931, drastically affected imports from Japan.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai the last of January, with congestion of shipping and temporary stoppage of milling operations, cut off flour exports from Shanghai to North China during February. Shipments were resumed again in mid-March and registered a good volume during the last quarter of the crop year. During that quarter (April-June), the force of the boycott on Japanese flour had so far abated as to allow moderate imports of flour.

In March stocks of native wheat became so low that mills were induced to buy Australian wheat which was low in price and also had the advantage of low freight rates. Twenty-three thousand tons of Australian wheat imported in the spring were used by Tientsin mills to blend with native wheat. Results with this wheat were fairly satisfactory, but no more was contracted. Apparently the reason more foreign wheat is not imported is that handling of cargo is difficult and expensive. The vessels bringing in wheat must remain outside Taku Bar and all cargo be lightered to Tientsin.

It is also true that millers do not have much experience in the handling of foreign wheat but the short domestic crop this year may influence millers to experiment further with foreign wheat and purchase some additional supplies. Some interest in American wheat has been indicated, and small purchases may be made if prices are in line with other wheats. Wheat produced in the hinterland of Tientsin is not nearly sufficient to meet the flour requirements of the area and Tientsin represents the largest market in China for imported flour.

About 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 sacks of flour a year are normally required in the area, of which 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 are used in Tientsin and the remainder distributed to Peking and other districts to the West of Tientsin. Domestic production in modern roller mills is only 20-50 per cent of the requirements for such flour. The balance of requirements consists of Shanghai and foreign flour. A very close relationship between the size of the wheat crop in the Tientsin area and imports of flour is indicated in the table on the following page. The considerable increase in the consumption of flour in the Tientsin area last year was probably due to the increased number of troops in that section, and to some extent, also, to somewhat smaller summer crops of grain.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Production, millings and imports of flour in the Tientsin area, 1927-28 to 1931-32

Marketing year	Crop Tientsin area	Production of Tientsin mills	Imports Shanghai flour Tientsin	Imports Foreign flour Tientsin	Import. total
		<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>
1927-28	Bumper crop	1,348,000	1,749,100	1,838,500	3,584,600
1928-29	Practically a failure . . .	532,750	3,800,480	2,788,435	6,588,915
1929-30	Superior to 1928 but below usual	943,250	1,670,914	2,102,522	3,773,436
1930-31	Very large, but somewhat less than 1927 . .	1,810,250	1,008,241	1,387,104	2,395,345
1931-32	About 10 per cent less than 1930 but quality superior . .	1,797,000	2,511,215	483,347	2,994,562
1932-33	Crop about 20 per cent below 1931 and of only medium quality . . .	(Decrease expected)	(Decrease probable)	(Increase expected)	

FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

The 1932 feed grain production in the Northern Hemisphere countries for which estimates are available is definitely above last year. In the 25 countries reporting on barley the total now stands at 1,219,458,000 bushels, an increase of 17.5 per cent over the production in those countries in 1931; the oats crop in 20 countries totals 2,898,496,000 bushels or about 12 per cent more than the crop last year in the same countries and for the 8 countries now reporting in corn a crop of 3,404,547,000 bushels is indicated also about 12 per cent above last year. The European barley, oats and corn crops in the reporting countries which for the first two grains account for nearly all the total European crop, amount to 632,609,000 bushels (18 countries); 1,195,994,000 bushels (16 countries) and 550,000,000 bushels (6 countries) for the 3 crops respectively.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

These crops in Europe exceed last year's production by 13 per cent for barley, 7 per cent for oats and 16 per cent for corn.

Recent barley revisions include a slight decrease for the United States, reductions for Germany, Rumania and Yugoslavia and an increase for Hungary while the first official estimates for Canada and Czechoslovakia show marked increases over last year but for Poland a slight increase. Detailed figures will be given next week. The first official oats estimate for Canada, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Poland all show increases as compared with last year and recent revisions in the United States. German and Hungarian estimates are somewhat above those previously reported while reductions are indicated for Rumania and Yugoslavia. Beginning September 1, 1932, foreign corn for consumption will be subject on entry in Spanish ports to a customs duty, whatever the origin or date of shipment.

COTTON

Cotton demand at Manchester affected by strike

Spot demand at Manchester was poor with the buying checked by the weavers strike and the threatened stoppage of the spinning mills. A large cloth inquiry was noted especially for India but sales were restricted on account of the low offers and uncertainty of deliveries. Employees and operatives have agreed to attend a conference if called by the government. Demand for raw cotton at Liverpool, however, continued to improve during the week ended September 9 though prices on that date were slightly below those of a week earlier. See price table, page 429.. At Bremen a good demand for all grades and staple was in evidence and price fixing continued freely.

TOBACCO

South African Tobacco moves slowly

Stocks of both Virginia and Turkish types of tobacco in the Union of South Africa are considerably larger at present than a year ago, according to Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at Pretoria. Virginia types were still being received into cooperative warehouses during July to reach a larger aggregate than last year despite warnings against over production issued last year. Domestic manufacturers are delaying purchases since they still have on hand reserves of tobacco from previous

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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years. The Minister of Agriculture has not yet named a tobacco quota for exports, as he is authorized to do under the terms of the new Tobacco Control Act. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", July 18, 1932, p. 81.) Indications are that the delay was occasioned by uncertainty with respect to the status of tobacco at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

Operations in Turkish tobacco have been even less favorable than in Virginia types. Important export orders have been cancelled and no sales have been effected during the past few months. In addition to having on hand most of the 450,000 pounds produced in 1932, the cooperative association is holding 550,000 pounds of the 1930 crop and practically all of the 1,700,000 pounds delivered from the 1931 crop. Out of a total available supply of 2,800,000 pounds, it is estimated that, at present rates of consumption, 1,000,000 pounds is sufficient to supply the demand until 1935. Recent efforts to open new continental European markets have been unsuccessful, and London sales have been small. An attempt is being made to interest certain New York buyers in South African Turkish tobacco. Total tobacco exports from the Union, largely Virginia types, for the first 6 months of 1932 reached only 52,376 pounds against 183,753 pounds in the corresponding 1931 period and 1,709,548 in 1930.

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OILS AND OILSEEDS

Little change in Mediterranean olive oil crop

The Mediterranean Basin olive oil production this year is expected to about equal that of last year, according to cabled information from Walter Bauer, of the Foreign Agricultural Service's Marseille office. Present prospects are considerably better than a year ago in Turkey and Syria. In Spain and Italy, prospects are believed to be slightly better than a year ago, while in Greece and Algeria, prospects indicate a crop about the same as last year. In Portugal, Tunis and Morocco, however, indications are for a crop somewhat smaller than last year. Current Mediterranean stocks are comparatively light but the total 1932-33 production should be sufficient for requirements.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

Little change in Canadian apple prospects

The 1932 Canadian apple crop continues to be estimated at 10,300,000 bushels, according to a wire received in the Foreign Agricultural Service

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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from the Fruit Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. This is considerably below the crop of 1931 which was placed at 11,400,000 bushels but a little above the average production of 9,800,000 bushels for the five years 1926 to 1930. This year the barreled apple production will amount to 5,900,000 bushels and the boxed production to 4,400,000 bushels. The former is below average and the latter above average. The September report places the 1932 pear crop at 454,000 bushels compared with 415,000 bushels in August. Last year the pear output was 400,000 bushels. There was no change in the peach estimate from the 878,000 bushels reported in August. The 1931 peach crop amounted to 882,000 bushels.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

European pork production reduced

Hog prices in the United States averaged lower in August than in July, but prices in Europe advanced somewhat. The lower level of hog prices in the United States was due chiefly to larger slaughter supplies, while the advance in Europe apparently was the result of a reduction in marketings. Prices of pork and lard were steady to higher in both the United States and Europe during August.

Bacon imports into the United Kingdom decreased during July and the first half of August, but the total imports for the first ten months of the current marketing year were larger than those of a year earlier. Imports of hams into the United Kingdom, most of which come from the United States, were larger in July than in June, but for the marketing year thus far, they have been slightly smaller than those of the same period last year. In recent months larger shipments of hams from Poland and Canada have been received in the United Kingdom. United States exports of pork in July were larger than in June, but lard exports were materially reduced. Shipments of both pork and lard from the principal United States ports were smaller during August than in July. See release HP-34 "WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS", September 13, 1932.

British trade expects higher wool values

Prices advances up to 15 per cent above those of the last sales are expected at the London sales opening September 20 and closing October 13, according to Wool Specialist H. E. Reed at London. The trade sees strong competition forthcoming from both Yorkshire and continental sources. Offerings will total 187,000 bales, of which 74,700 are Australian; 91,200 New Zealand; 14,750 Punta Arenas; 2,600 Capes; 250 Kenya and 3,500 English. At Brisbane, Australia, the wool sales opening September 12 registered keen competition, with continental buyers showing the most activity.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

At the recent British Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, twelve new imperial commercial agreements were concluded subject to ratification. Of these, seven were agreements between the United Kingdom and her various Dominions, namely, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, British India, Newfoundland, and Southern Rhodesia. The remaining five were inter-Dominion agreements, namely, between Irish Free State and Canada, Irish Free State and South Africa, Canada and South Africa, Canada and Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa and New Zealand. Of none of these agreements has it been possible as yet to obtain the full text. Official summaries are, however, being made public; and enough information has been given out with reference to the agreements entered into with the Mother country to furnish a basis for preliminary discussion of the extent to which the new preferences may handicap the export of farm products from the United States to the United Kingdom. Since it is the British market rather than Dominion markets that is of preponderant importance as an outlet for our agricultural exports, and since in any event little information is available concerning the inter-Dominion agreements, attention will here be confined to the new preferences granted by the United Kingdom.

On the basis of the information given in the official summaries, the chief items affected by the treaties, of significance to the United States from the point of view of direct competition in the British market, are as follows: Wheat, apples, oranges, grapefruit, raisins, prunes, and bacon and hams. Some other agricultural items of a type that we export to a greater or less extent also figure in the agreements; but these are the ones of chief importance if one eliminates items on which the preferences are not increased and items of minor significance in our export trade. Tobacco does not figure in the new treaties except as the present substantial preferences to Empire producers are guaranteed for a period of years.

The concessions extended to the Dominions in the way of tariff preferences fall into three categories: (1) guarantees of continued free entry of Empire goods; (2) guarantees that the existing rate of 10 per cent on specified goods, when coming from foreign sources, will not be reduced; and (3) agreement to increase existing rates of duty on various products when imported from foreign countries.

The first article in all of the new trade agreements between the United Kingdom and the other nations in the British Commonwealth provides for the continuance after November 15, 1932, of free entry into the British market of all Empire goods which were permitted free entry from March 1, 1932 to November 15, 1932, by the provisions of the Export Duties Act of

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE? CONT'D

February 29, 1932 a/. In other words, all Empire goods to which the Import Duties Act is applicable will continue to receive a preference of 10 per cent ad valorem over all competing foreign goods. Certain reservations, however, were made in the agreements with Canada, Australia, Southern Rhodesia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland. These reservations were to the effect that as regards eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products, such free entry would be continued for three years. At the end of that period the British Government reserves the right either to impose a preferential duty on these products or to bring such produce within any system which may be put into operation for the quantitative regulation of supplies from all sources in the British market.

The new trade agreements not only guarantee that British imports of all items covered by the Import Duties Act shall be free of duty when coming from Empire sources of supply but they also guarantee that for a long list of articles mentioned therein the general preference of 10 per cent ad valorem will not be reduced except with the consent of the various Dominion Governments concerned. Thus in the treaty with Canada the British Government agrees that the general ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on foreign timber of all kinds, fresh fish and canned fish, shall not be reduced without the consent of the Canadian Government. In the treaty with Australia this guarantee is extended to such agricultural products and foodstuffs as tallow, canned meat, barley, wheat flour, macaroni, dried peas, dressed poultry, cascin, meat extracts and essences, copra, sugar of milk, sausage casings, wattle bark, and on such dried fruits (other than currants) as are not specifically provided for in the treaty. In the treaty with South Africa it is extended to sugar and wine. In the treaty with Southern Rhodesia it is extended to peanuts, kaffir corn and meal and to potatoes. In the treaty with New Zealand it is extended to such agricultural products and foodstuffs as tallow, canned meats, sausage casings, dried peas, grass and clover seeds, copra and sugar of milk.

In addition, however, the new trade agreements provide for raising the British duties on a wide range of foreign goods to higher levels so that the preference enjoyed by the other parts of the Empire in the British market will be correspondingly enhanced. It is with the possible effects

a/ The Import Duties Act imposed a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on all goods imported into the United Kingdom, with certain exceptions. These exceptions included: (a) goods already dutiable under some other enactment; (b) a specified list of essential foodstuffs and raw materials which were left on the free list until November 15, 1932. After that date Empire goods were either to be exempt from duty or charged with less than the full rate. This provision gave the United Kingdom a strong bargaining position with the Dominions at the Imperial Conference.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

of these increased British duties (or other forms of import preference) on the more important branches of American agriculture that the remainder of this discussion will chiefly deal..

Wheat

The preferential treaties between the United Kingdom and the other Empire countries include a duty of 2s. per quarter of 504 pounds (about 4 1/2 cents a bushel at current exchange, or 6 cents at par) on wheat imported into the United Kingdom from countries not in the Empire. Empire wheat is to continue to be admitted free of duty. Since the United States exports about 15 per cent of her production annually, of which about one-third goes to the United Kingdom, this preference of 4 1/2 cents a bushel is a matter of direct interest to wheat farmers in the United States.

In recent years the United Kingdom has obtained about 40 per cent of her imported wheat from Empire sources and about 60 per cent from foreign countries. Of her total imports, the imports from the United States have constituted about 17 per cent and from Argentina about 22 per cent. These two countries, however, together with Canada and Australia, compete not only in the British market but also in other markets, the four countries accounting for about 80 per cent of the wheat imported into the United Kingdom and also for about 80 per cent of that imported into other deficit areas. Moreover, some 40 per cent of the combined exports from Canada and Australia is sold in markets outside the Empire; and the total exports of these two Dominions to outside markets exceed the total British imports from non-Empire sources. Furthermore, exports from these Dominions can be readily increased in view of the comparative ease with which their wheat areas can be extended.

What, then, should be the effect of the new 4 1/2 cent preference? It would, of course, tend to divert a larger share of the British wheat import trade to Empire countries. But since the Dominions export more than enough wheat to supply the entire import requirements of the United Kingdom, they would still have to compete in other markets with the United States, Argentina, and other exporting countries. Under these conditions the effect of the new preference should be, not so much to depress the prices received by growers in the United States and Argentina as to check the competition of non-Empire wheat in the United Kingdom and to increase it in other markets.

Initially, the 4 1/2 cent duty on foreign wheat should tend to raise the price to British consumers by approximately that amount; but under this condition more non-dutiable wheat from Empire sources would be consumed and less dutiable foreign wheat. Theoretically, all of the British imports might be supplied from Empire sources. Actually, however, considering the differences in quality of the various wheats, it is quite

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

possible that considerable foreign (including United States) wheat would continue to be imported. In this latter event, the burden of the British tariff would be divided between British consumers on the one hand and foreign producers on the other, with but little, if any, price gain to the Empire producers by reason of the tariff. The factors which will control the distribution of the incidence of the duty as between British consumers and foreign producers will be, on the one hand, the intensity of the British demand for foreign wheat for the particular uses for which it is desired, and on the other, the ease or difficulty with which alternative markets can be found for such foreign wheat. The diversion of Empire wheat away from other markets and into the United Kingdom should, of course, ease the competition pressure of Empire wheat in the other markets and make it easier to dispose of foreign wheat in such markets. Under these conditions it is extremely doubtful whether more than a minor part of the 4 1/2 cent British tariff (6 cents at par) would have to be absorbed by producers in countries outside the Empire.

What the whole thing appears to come to is this: A new tax of 4 1/2 cents a bushel (at current exchange rates) is to be imposed by the United Kingdom on a volume of wheat which amounts, on the basis of recent British imports from non-Empire countries, to about ten per cent of total world exports. The tax does not apply to imports from Empire countries, and these countries already export, in the aggregate, distinctly more than enough wheat to displace all that is subjected to the tax. Hence, while the tax would tend to divert more Empire wheat into the British market and more foreign wheat into other markets, it can hardly be expected that the total world position would be much altered. On the whole, it would be somewhat easier to find outlets for Empire wheat and somewhat more difficult to find outlets for foreign wheat. But in the ultimate result, prices received by exporting countries outside the Empire, including the United States, can hardly be expected to be lowered by more than a small part of the 4 1/2 cent tax.

The British Government, however, has also kept in mind the interests of consumers in the United Kingdom. In the treaties with Canada and Australia the United Kingdom has inserted the proviso that the duty on wheat may be removed if at any time "Empire producers are unable or unwilling to offer wheat on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world prices, and in quantities sufficient to supply the requirements of the United Kingdom consumers". In the absence of any official interpretation from its sponsors as to how this provision is to be applied in actual practice, its meaning must remain somewhat uncertain.

Apples

Apple growers in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have been given a preference of 4s.6d. per cwt. over apples from countries outside of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Foreign apples, which are now subject to

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

the general ad valorem tariff of 10 per cent, will, if these treaties are ratified, have to pay a duty equivalent to approximately \$1.00 per barrel of 144 pounds or 31 cents per box of 44 pounds; whereas Empire apples will continue to be admitted free. The general tariff of 10 per cent ad valorem, which has been in effect since the beginning of March, 1932, has already resulted in a preference ranging from 40 cents to 70 cents a barrel and 15 cents to 30 cents a box, depending upon the quality and value of the fruit. The newly proposed duties will accordingly practically double the existing rates on the cheapest varieties.

This preference bids fair to be a distinct handicap to the American apple industry, especially in years of low prices. Two factors must be considered in analyzing the possible effect of these duties on the American apple industry. The first is the extent to which Empire apples, which are admitted free of duty, may displace American apples in the British market. The second is the extent to which the increased duties on American apples will tend to increase the price of apples to the British consumer and thus discourage consumption.

For many years apple exporters in the United States have looked upon the export market as the safety valve of the industry. Increased plantings were made with the knowledge that the domestic market could not absorb the surplus but in the hope that the export market would do so. In the five-year period, 1922-23 to 1926-27, the United States commercial apple crop averaged 100,900,000 bushels, of which 12 per cent was exported. In the last five years, 1927-28 to 1931-32, the commercial crop averaged 95,200,000 bushels, of which 15,800,000 bushels, or more than 16-1/2 per cent, was exported. The United Kingdom was by far the most important outlet, having taken 7,455,000 bushels, or almost one-half of the total exports. In 1931-32, when our total exports to all markets amounted to 2,855,000 barrels and 9,466,000 boxes, the United Kingdom took 1,906,000 barrels and 3,475,000 boxes, or 67 per cent of the barreled exports and 37 per cent of the boxed exports. The exports to the British market represented 3.8 per cent of our total commercial crop in that year.

The United Kingdom is the greatest importer of fruit in the world and is by far the most important market for export apples. In the six seasons, 1925-26 to 1930-31, the average British importation of apples was 16,497,000 bushels, or roughly one-half of the apples entering into international trade. On the average, about 51 per cent of the imports came from the United States, 24 per cent from Canada, 15-1/2 per cent from Australia, 4-1/2 per cent from New Zealand, and the balance of 5 per cent from European countries. Countries of the British Empire supply about 44 per cent of the apple imports and foreign countries 56 per cent. Slightly more than half of the apples consumed in the United Kingdom are imported apples.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

With respect to both quantity and season of production, Canada offers by far the most important competition (actual and potential) with American apples in the British market. Methods of producing, packing, and marketing apples in Canada are similar to those employed in the United States. The main difference between the industries of the two countries is in the varieties produced. Several apple varieties that are popular in the United Kingdom are not produced to any extent or only in small quantities in Canada. These are York Imperial Yellow, Newtown (Albermarle Pippin), Jonathan, Delicious and Stayman Winesap. The latter four are produced in British Columbia but not in quantities sufficient to satisfy the demand. The extent to which these varieties can be displaced will depend largely on price and the degree to which long-established consumer habits can be altered. A duty of \$1.00 per barrel and 31 cents per box on American apples while Canadian and other Empire apples enter free should, however, place American apple exporters at a distinct disadvantage in competition with the Canadian shipper.

The Canadian apple crop is still small compared with that of the United States. Canadian growers are not at present in a position to supply anything like all of the ^{British} requirements. In the five-year period 1927-28 to 1931-32, the Canadian apple crop averaged 10,300,000 bushels, of which 4,300,000 bushels or 42 per cent were exported. Most of the exports went to the United Kingdom. In the same period the United States exported 7,500,000 bushels to the United Kingdom. Since most of the Canadian exports already ^{go} to the United Kingdom, any immediate increase in Canadian shipments to the mother country on account of the proposed new preference will have to come chiefly from diversion of supplies normally consumed at home. Some increase in exports may also be possible from present plantings if greater care is exercised to secure a larger proportion of saleable fruit. New orchards planted with the object of exploiting the protected British market cannot make their competition felt for at least five years. So far as the near future is concerned, therefore, American shipments should not decline severely by reason of increased Canadian competition; ultimately they may be considerably curtailed on this account.

American apples would also feel more competition in the British markets in the spring of the year from the tariff-free supplies imported from Australia and New Zealand. The importing season for the latter runs from April to September. Consequently it overlaps with the last three months (April - June) of the period during which apples are imported from the United States, i.e., from August to the end of June.

Whether the British consumer will be willing to pay the additional cost of \$1.00 per barrel and 31 cents per box, as compared with the years of free entry prior to March, 1932, is, however, a further factor in the situation. There may be some considerable tendency for the total British consumption of American apples to fall off in the face of these duties, with only partial replacement from Empire and home sources. While the

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

actual extent of any decline in consumption as a result of increased prices cannot be accurately forecast, it is altogether probable that there will be some reduction of consumption, especially in the highly industrialized areas of England where American apple consumption is particularly important and where purchasing power has already been reduced to a very low level. On the whole the proposed British duties are lower than those prevailing in many other apple importing countries; yet they are high enough so that, considering the importance of the British market, they may be very appreciably felt by the American industry. See tables, page 420.

Oranges

The new treaties of the United Kingdom, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia provide for the imposition by the United Kingdom of a preferential seasonal duty on oranges amounting to 3s.6d. per cwt. (38 cents per box of 70 pounds, at current exchange). The present duty on oranges from sources outside of the Empire is 10 per cent ad valorem under the British general tariff - equivalent to some 30 to 40 cents a box, figured on last season's prices. The new specific rate is to apply only from April 1 to November 30 of each year. Presumably, the general duty of 10 per cent ad valorem is to remain in effect during the other months of the year.

The imposition of a duty of 3s.6d. per cwt. (38 cents per box at current exchange) from April 1 to November 30 of each year would give the Australian, South African, and Southern Rhodesian shippers a distinct advantage in the British market over shippers from the United States, Brazil, and Spain. There are two orange importing seasons in the British market, the winter season extending from December 1 to April 30, and the summer season extending from May 1 to November 30. The bulk of the British orange supply is imported during the winter season, namely, from December 1 to April 30. The crops of the Mediterranean producing countries, mainly Spain, Palestine and Italy are largely marketed during that season of the year, although Spanish oranges continue to arrive on the British market until the end of July. Palestine, although a British Mandate, does not share in the preferential treatment. During the summer orange importing season, namely, from May 1 to November 30, when the new duties will be in effect, the bulk of the British supply comes from Spain, South Africa, Brazil, the United States and Australia. From December 1 to March 31, when the duty against foreign oranges presumably reverts to 10 per cent, there are practically no oranges available from Empire sources of supply.

While the British market is of secondary importance to American orange growers, compared with their main export market, namely Canada, exports to the United Kingdom have been increasing steadily during the past ten years. During the five-year period, 1926-27 to 1930-31 when our

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

total orange exports to all markets averaged 3,778,000 boxes annually, exports to the British market averaged approximately 667,000 boxes annually. Until recent years the United States confined the bulk of its orange exports to the favorably situated Canadian market. Since the war, however, the large crops have made it necessary to seek other markets, with the result that considerable attention is being given to the British market. Most of our orange exports to Europe are Valencia (summer) oranges, since the winter oranges come into competition with the large supply of low-priced Mediterranean oranges. The prospects for expanding the sales of American Valencia (summer) oranges in the British market ^{have been} considered to be quite favorable. After the last of the Spanish crop is disposed of, usually by the end of July, competition in the British market, until late in November, is confined mainly to South Africa, the United States, Brazil and a little from Australia. See table, page 421.

The Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia constitute the most important source of summer oranges imported by the United Kingdom. In the four-year period, 1927 to 1930, British imports from these sources averaged 1,000,000 boxes annually and in 1930 they reached 1,700,000 boxes. The orange industry in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia expanded very rapidly after the World War and exports consequently increased. Few new plantings, however, are being made at the present time. Production has not increased as rapidly as was expected a few years back, but some increase in the exports can probably be expected in the next few years.

British imports of Australian oranges are negligible as yet, ranging around 5,000 boxes annually in recent years. Australia, however, has about 37,000 acres planted to oranges and the production in recent years has averaged around 2,000,000 boxes. It is estimated that production will reach 2,900,000 boxes by 1936. As the local per capita consumption is already high, considerable quantities will have to be exported. At the present time Australian exports amount to about 95,000 boxes per annum, most of which go to New Zealand and nearby countries. As production and exports expand, Australian shipments to the United Kingdom will presumably increase. For both South Africa and Australia the new preference of 38 cents a box (at current exchange) should be a considerable encouragement; and to some extent, certainly, the American export trade will be adversely affected.

Grapefruit

The new agreements of the United Kingdom with Australia, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia provide for a seasonal duty of 5s. per cwt (54 cents per box of 70 pounds, at current exchange) on grapefruit imported from foreign countries, to be levied from April 1 to November 30 of each year; whereas Empire fruit is to continue to enter free of duty. Under the present general tariff of 10 per cent the British duty on foreign grapefruit is equivalent to some 30 to 40 cents a box figured on last season's prices.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

The United States and Puerto Rico together produce about 96.5 per cent of the world grapefruit crop, 90 per cent in the former and 6.5 per cent in the latter. The Isle of Pines, South Africa, and Palestine produce most of the remainder. Some grapefruit is also produced and exported from British Honduras and Trinidad. Grapefruit plantings in the United States are around 132,000 acres, only about 55 per cent of which are in bearing. Plantings are expanding in most sections, particularly in Texas. The large non-bearing acreage already in existence and the continued new planting indicate that production of grapefruit may be expected to increase rapidly in the United States during the next few years. The average production during the five-year period, 1926-1930 was about 11,357,000 boxes. The 1931 crop is placed at 15,350,000 boxes, the largest crop on record. The 1932 crop, however, is expected to be smaller than the record crop of last year.

Exports of grapefruits from the United States during the last five seasons, 1926-27 to 1930-31 (crop year beginning in September), have averaged 899,000 boxes or 7.9 per cent of the total crop. The United Kingdom takes about 55 per cent of the United States exports of grapefruit. Grapefruit is exported the year round from the United States and Puerto Rico. The months of heaviest exportation from continental United States are November to June, when the Florida crop is moving to market. During the period, May to September, however, considerable quantities of California grapefruit are exported, chiefly in June, July and August, but California produces only around 8 per cent of the United States crop. The months of heaviest export from Puerto Rico are September and October.

It is therefore clear that the seasonal duty on grapefruit in the United Kingdom from April 1 to November 30 of each year would affect particularly the last three months of the exports from Florida, i.e., April, May and June and would affect exports from California during the summer months and from Puerto Rico in the fall months. Hence some part of the industry in the United States (including Puerto Rico) will feel the burden of the new duty throughout the entire period in which it will be applicable, namely, from April 1 to November 30. In the absence of any information to the contrary, it is assumed that during the other months of the year, namely, from December 1 to March 31, the general ad valorem duty of 10 per cent, imposed by the Import Duties Act of February 29, 1932, will remain in effect. For table of United States grapefruit exports in recent years, see page 421.

By organization and close attention to cultivation the American grapefruit growers have succeeded in establishing and maintaining their fruit on the British market practically continuously throughout the year. Supplies from South Africa and the British West Indies, however, have been giving American shippers increasing competition in recent years. South

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

African and West Indian supplies are, in a sense, supplementary to each other on the British market, in that each arrives on the market when the other is absent. South African grapefruit is available from June to September, and West Indian supplies from December to April. The imposition of a duty of 5s. per cwt. from April 1 to November 30 of each year, therefore, coincides with the period when supplies from South Africa are coming on the market. It can hardly result in the immediate displacement of American by Empire grapefruit; but it will certainly tend to divert trade to British areas, where there are considerable possibilities of expansion. And it may also tend considerably to reduce the total British consumption, or at least to check its expansion.

The following tabulation will indicate the extent to which competition from Empire sources has increased in recent years:

GRAPEFRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom

Country of Origin	Average 1921-1925	1929	1930
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
United States.....	77,496	672,432	625,682
Other foreign countries.....	6,304	75,693	120,889
Total foreign	83,800	748,125	746,571
British South Africa.....	12,554	42,210	74,805
British West Indies.....	15,724	65,800	40,144
Other Empire sources.....	621	12,388	28,581
Total Empire.....	28,899	120,398	143,530
GRAND TOTAL.....	112,699	868,523	890,101

Raisins

The proposed agreements of the United Kingdom with Australia and South Africa provide that the British Government shall materially increase the preference which is now being granted on raisins imported from those areas. At the present time the United Kingdom imposes a duty of 7s. per cwt. (\$1.08 per 100 pounds at current exchange) on raisins from sources outside of the Empire while raisins from Empire countries are granted free entry. Under the proposed tariff the duty would be increased to 10s. 6d. per cwt. (\$1.62 per 100 pounds at current exchange), with free entry from Empire sources.

The United Kingdom is by far the most important individual market for American raisins. During the five years 1927-28 to 1931-32 when our production averaged 448,000,000 pounds annually, our exports to all mar-

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

kets averaged 158,173,000 pounds annually. Thus exports on the average amounted to 35.3 per cent of the total crop. The importance of the British market as an outlet for these exports is evidenced by the fact that during those five years our exports to the United Kingdom averaged 53,320,000 pounds annually, or approximately 33.7 per cent of the total exports, and 11.9 per cent of the average production.

Rapid developments have taken place in the raisin industry of Australia since the war. During 1919 Australia supplied only around 3 per cent of the total British raisin imports. In 1931 she supplied around 30.0 per cent of the total. This development was made possible largely by the preference granted Empire raisins on the British market since 1919. This preference has been increased from time to time and at the present time, as already stated, amounts to 7s. per cwt. (\$1.08 per 100 pounds). The newly proposed preference will increase this by some 43 per cent of the existing rate.

The United States has been able to hold its own in the British raisin market in spite of the preference granted to raisins of Empire origin. Australian exporters have always maintained that they could not compete in the British market with California raisins without a tariff preference. With the aid of the preference they have been able to ship increasing quantities of raisins to the United Kingdom until in recent years British imports from Australia have exceeded those from the United States. British imports of raisins from the United States during the five years 1921-1925 averaged 25,564,000 pounds annually. Imports from Australia during that period averaged 23,926,000 pounds annually. Total British imports from all sources during that period averaged 119,261,000 pounds annually. In the intervening years, however, imports from both Australia and the United States have grown by leaps and bounds. Thus during the five years 1926-1930 the British imports from the United States averaged 52,297,000 pounds annually, while those from Australia averaged 54,734,000 pounds annually. In the last two years of this period, namely, 1929 and 1930, imports from the United States amounted to 43,825,000 pounds and 35,322,000 pounds respectively, while those from Australia amounted to 80,619,000 pounds and 73,282,000 pounds, respectively. The total British Raisin imports from all sources during the 1926-1930 period averaged 159,887,000 pounds annually.

It had been expected that Australia would be able greatly to expand the raisin trade in competition with California if the preferential advantages already granted were maintained. With the greatly increased margin of preference now proposed this should be even more possible.

Prunes

In regard to prunes the new trade agreements between the United Kingdom and Australia and South Africa provide that the present preference of 7s. per cwt. (\$1.08 per 100 pounds at current exchange) shall be increased to 10s. 6d. per cwt. (\$1.62 per 100 pounds), with continuation of free entry from Empire countries.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

Because of the limited development of the prune industry in South Africa and Australia, it is not likely that the increased preference will lead to a very rapid displacement of American prunes by Empire prunes. Rather, the immediate burden must take the form primarily of discouragement of competition. Eventually, however, the preference should prove to be a distinct stimulus to the infant prune industries in South Africa and Australia. Producers in the latter countries have maintained that without a substantial preference they could not compete in the British markets with the highly organized sources of supply in the United States. The increase in the duty on prunes from sources outside of the Empire should therefore promote renewed interest in the production of prunes in those Empire sources of supply.

The United Kingdom usually is exceeded only by Germany as the leading export market for American prunes. During the five years 1927-28 to 1931-32 when the American production of dried prunes averaged around 470,000,000 pounds annually, exports averaged around 243,371,000 pounds annually, or approximately 51.8 per cent of the total crop. Exports to the British market during that period averaged 39,232,000 pounds annually, or approximately 8.4 per cent of the total crop.

American prunes in the British market, however, have to meet the competition of prunes from France, Yugoslavia, the Union of South Africa, and Australia. The preference thus far granted to prunes from Empire sources has not resulted in any diminution of American exports to that market. On the contrary, British imports from the United States have increased somewhat notwithstanding the Empire preference. Imports from the Union of South Africa and Australia, however, have also increased. Thus, during the five years 1921-1925 the British imports of prunes from the United States averaged 33,350,000 pounds annually while those from Australia averaged 307,000 pounds and those from South Africa 760,000 pounds. The total British imports from all sources during those years averaged 43,062,000 pounds annually. On the other hand during the five years 1926-1930 the British imports of prunes from the United States averaged 38,135,000 pounds annually, while those from Australia averaged 1,137,000 pounds and those from South Africa 2,516,000 pounds. The total British imports from all sources during this latter period averaged 43,189,000 pounds annually. Thus, although total imports did not increase, the source of supply shifted. Decreased imports from France and Yugoslavia were offset by the increased imports from the United States, Australia, and South Africa. Presumably, imports from the United States would have shown a little larger increase had it not been for the preferential advantages accorded to the Empire.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

Live stock and meats

None of the new treaties between the United Kingdom and the Dominions specifically provides for the imposition and maintenance of import duties on livestock or meats from countries outside of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The treaties with Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and Australia, however, definitely provide for far-reaching regulations of the competition which producers in the United Kingdom and producers in the Dominions meet in the British market from producers outside of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Thus, for example, the agreement with Canada provides that the British Government will arrange as soon as possible after receiving the report of the commission now sitting on the reorganization of the pig industry in the United Kingdom, for the quantitative regulation of the supplies of bacon and hams coming on the United Kingdom market. This agreement specifically provides, moreover, that in any legislation which the commission may submit to Parliament for regulating the supplies of bacon and hams from all sources into the United Kingdom, provision will be made for free entry of Canadian bacon and hams of good quality up to a maximum of 2,500,000 hundredweights (280,000,000 pounds) per annum.

A commission in Great Britain is now studying the domestic hog raising industry. It has been reported that this commission intends to devise ways and means for so regulating the imports of hams and bacon that the prices in the United Kingdom will be increased to about 80 shillings per 112 pounds (\$12.50 per 100 lbs. at current exchange). That price level is deemed necessary in order to make it possible for farmers in the United Kingdom to raise hogs at a profit. Canadian shippers, however, will get the advantage of the increased price under the arrangement permitting free entry of Canadian hams and bacons up to a maximum of 280,000,000 pounds per annum.

The extent to which the quota would prove disadvantageous to hams and bacon exporters in the United States cannot be determined at the present time. It is obvious that it will take some time before Canadian farmers will be able to raise enough hogs of the bacon type to take full advantage of the quota. It is significant that the quota actually represents six or seven times the aggregate quantity of bacon and hams which Canada has been shipping to the British market in the past. The Canadian Department of Agriculture is now planning a new campaign to educate farmers in the production of select bacon type hogs. In general any restrictions placed upon imports from countries outside of the Empire would tend to increase the price to the consumer, at least until such time as domestic and Empire sources of supply can furnish the requirements of consumers. This may tend to reduce consumption. In any event, whatever the measures taken to curtail British

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

imports of hams and bacons from countries outside of the Empire may be, they will be of particular interest to American farmers, since the United Kingdom is the most important individual export market for American hams and bacons.

HAMIS AND BACON: United Kingdom imports, average 1926 - 1930

Country of origin	Hams	Bacon
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Denmark	241,606	564,548,275
Poland	2,159,360	26,971,862
United States	92,699,488	78,002,064
Argentina	2,396,957	5,071,158
Irish Free State	1,526,650	50,801,341
Canada	13,305,622	44,297,052
Soviet Union (Russia) ..	a/	13,877,763
Sweden	a/	47,118,826
Netherlands	a/	94,557,434
Others	964,186	21,723,790
Total	113,293,869	946,969,565

Trade of the United Kingdom. a/ If any, included in other countries.

The British agreement with Australia indicates the policy of the British Government in regard to granting special concessions of the live-stock and meat industries of the Dominions. In that treaty the British Government makes the following declaration. "The present wholesale prices of frozen meat are at a level which has resulted in grave depression in the livestock industries of the United Kingdom and the Dominions. This depression is likely, if continued, to bring about a serious decline in production and a consequent ultimate injury to the consumer. Such a position is so serious that it is essential to take whatever steps may appear feasible to raise the wholesale prices of frozen meat in the United Kingdom to such a level as will maintain efficient production". With a view to the earliest possible improvement of the position of livestock producers in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions the British Government agrees during the continuancy of the Ottawa agreement (five years) to arrange for the systematic regulation of meat imports into the United Kingdom. In view of the close inter-relationship of all kinds of meat on the general price level of meat it is provided that this regulatory arrangement will be applied to frozen muttons and lamb, frozen beef and chilled beef, and bacon and hams.

The treaty with Australia stipulates further that the policy of the British Government in relation to meat production is, first, to secure development of home production, and secondly, to give to the Dominions an

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

expanding share of imports into the United Kingdom. In order to cooperate with the British Government in carrying out this policy, the Australian Government voluntarily agrees to limit the exports of frozen mutton and lamb to the United Kingdom for the year 1933 to an amount equivalent to the total imports from Australia during the year ended June 30, 1932.

This limitation of Australian exports to the British market is to be contingent, however, upon the Government of the United Kingdom agreeing to three definite proposals of the Australian Government. The first of these is that the United Kingdom will arrange for the regulation of the importation of foreign meat in accordance with a temporary program already agreed to between the British and the Australian Governments and including within its scope frozen mutton and lamb, frozen beef and chilled beef. (The details of this "agreed program" are not available at the present writing.) The second consideration is that the British Government will arrange for the quantitative regulation from all sources of the supplies of bacon and hams coming onto the United Kingdom market. The third consideration is that the British Government will place no restriction upon the importation of any meat from Australia during 1933. As noted above the limitation of exports of frozen lamb and mutton from Australia during 1933 is a voluntary procedure on the part of the Australian Government in order to cooperate with the British Government in carrying out the British policy in relation to the Empire meat producing industry.

The United Kingdom also agrees that it will consult with the Government of Australia some time during 1933 with a view to establishing a permanent program for ensuring an improved price situation and the more orderly marketing of meat supplies. Should no permanent policy be agreed upon as a result of this consultation, the British Government agrees to continue, after the expiration of the period named in the "agreed program" referred to above and during the remainder of the period of the agreement concluded at Ottawa, the regulation of the imports of meat at the rates in force at the end of the period named in the "agreed program". (As already indicated above, no details of this British-Australian program have been published as yet.)

An interesting and significant reservation in the treaty with Australia, in regard to whatever arrangements may be adopted by the British Government for regulating meat imports, is the proviso that "should it appear to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom after enquiry, that, at any time in consequence of a restriction upon foreign imports the supplies of meat of any kind are inadequate to meet the requirements of consumers in the United Kingdom, then His Majesty's Government may remove any such restrictions until supplies are again adequate".

In the treaty between the United Kingdom and New Zealand the agreement in regard to regulating meat supplies merely states as follows: "In regard to frozen mutton, lamb and beef, the understanding between the governments concerned, is set out in the letter dated 19th August, 1932,

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

addressed by the Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, M.P. to the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P." The details of this understanding have not been published as yet. The British treaty with South Africa is also rather indefinite as to the actual measures to be taken in regard to South African meat. In that treaty the British Government merely agrees that in applying any powers which they may obtain from Parliament for the quantitative regulation of imports of mutton and lamb into the United Kingdom they will make provision for the importation of South African mutton and lamb. In respect to all of these new imperial arrangements affecting meats it is impossible, pending the working out and publication of their details, to estimate their possible significance for American livestock growers.

Tobacco

The new agreements between the United Kingdom and the Dominions do not provide either for an increase in the British duty on foreign tobacco or for a reduction of existing rates on Empire tobacco; so that the existing preference remains unchanged. In the proposed new agreements with Canada, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa, however, the British Government promises "to invite Parliament to pass legislation which will secure for a period of ten years to tobacco, consigned from any part of the British Empire, the existing margin of preference over foreign tobacco, so long, however, as the duty on foreign unmanufactured tobacco does not fall below 2s. 1/2d. per pound, in which event the margin of preference shall be equal to the full duty".

There are several important tobacco producing countries in the British Empire. They are British India, Canada, the Union of South Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, North Borneo and Cyprus. Ever since the establishment of the preference on Empire tobacco in the British market on September 1, 1919, the competition from Empire sources of supply has been steadily increasing. During the five years 1909-1913, when the total British imports of tobacco from all sources averaged 131,416,000 pounds annually, the United States supplied 88.5 per cent of the total and Empire sources only 1.3 per cent. During the five years 1926-1930 when total British imports averaged 222,862,000 pounds annually, the United States supplied 82 per cent and Empire sources 16 per cent.

The following statistics definitely indicate the growing importance of Empire tobacco in the British market. The original preference has been increased and extended from time to time. The latest increase became effective on September 10, 1931. (For existing rates see table on page 422) During the five-year period 1926-1930 total British imports of tobacco from all sources averaged 223 million pounds, of which 36 million pounds came from Empire sources. Yet the Empire producing countries exported an average of 64 million pounds annually. In these circumstances Empire producers maintain that they should be guaranteed a larger proportion of the British market.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO: British imports 1921-25 and 1926-30

Year	British countries	Foreign countries	Total	From United States
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1921	7,459,905	220,377,279	227,837,184	214,756,664
1922	12,653,513	172,203,135	184,856,648	166,822,333
1923	12,894,641	160,143,777	173,038,418	154,859,180
1924	19,297,488	163,125,257	182,422,745	156,938,302
1925	18,921,174	170,059,852	188,981,026	162,718,941
1926	29,795,237	167,408,388	197,203,625	161,409,564
1927	40,951,739	181,313,584	222,265,323	177,441,802
1928	43,084,485	174,700,731	217,785,216	171,838,580
1929	31,530,927	208,495,180	240,026,107	205,376,067
1930	35,338,330	201,689,527	237,027,857	197,764,709

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

APPLES: United States commercial crop and exports, 1927-28 to 1931-32

Marketing yr. July-June	Crop	Total Exports	% of crop exported	Exports to U.K.	% of crop exported to U.K.
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Per cent	Million bushels	Per cent
1927-28	78.1	9.4	12.0	5.7	7.3
1928-29	106.4	21.0	19.7	10.0	9.4
1929-30	86.5	10.3	11.9	5.5	6.4
1930-31	101.0	20.3	20.0	6.9	6.8
1931-32	104.2	18.0	17.3	9.2	8.8
Average ...	95.2	15.8	16.6	7.5	7.9

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from official records.

APPLES: Canadian production and exports, 1927-28 to 1931-32

Marketing year July-June	Total Canadian			Canadian boxed apples: Canadian barreled apples					
	Crop	Exports	% of crop exported	Crop	Exports	% of crop exported	Crop	Exports	% of crop exported
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Per cent	Million bushels	Million bushels	Per cent	Million bushels	Million bushels	Per cent
1927-28	8.4	2.8	33.3	3.2	a/	a/	5.2	a/	a/
1928-29	9.7	3.3	34.0	4.4	1.0	22.7	5.3	2.3	43.4
1929-30	11.8	5.6	47.5	3.3	.8	24.2	8.5	4.8	56.5
1930-31	10.2	4.7	46.1	4.3	1.3	30.2	5.9	3.4	57.6
1931-32	11.4	5.0	43.9	3.4	a/	a/	8.0	a/	a/
Average	10.3	4.3	41.7	3.7	a/	a/	6.5	a/	a/

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources. a/ Not available.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

ORANGES: Exports from the United States, 1926-27, to 1930-31,
marketing year November - October

Country	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Average
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
United Kingdom.....	619	144	1,388	48	1,136	667
Germany.....	27	10	81	-	282	80
Netherlands.....	2	-	103	-	72	35
Other Europe.....	20	9	32	1	108	34
Total Europe...	668	163	1,604	49	1,598	816
Canada.....	2,684	2,183	3,720	1,953	3,137	2,735
Philippines.....	47	42	48	40	49	45
New Zealand.....	51	46	56	51	40	49
China, Hong Kong and Kwantung....	64	49	79	30	47	54
Others.....	98	59	102	66	65	79
Total.....	3,612	2,542	5,609	2,189	4,936	3,778

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources

GRAPEFRUIT: Exports from the United States 1926-27 to 1930-31,
marketing year, September - August

Country	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Average
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
United Kingdom.....	310	415	583	461	845	523
Germany.....	8	7	9	9	28	12
Other Europe.....	10	7	10	10	24	12
Total Europe...	328	429	602	480	897	547
Canada.....	276	278	341	299	433	325
Other countries...	21	25	26	30	31	27
Total.....	625	732	969	809	1,361	899

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources.

UNITED KINGDOM: Existing duties and duties proposed in the
Ottawa Trade Agreements

Commodity	Present rates		Proposed rates	
	British Preferential	General	British Preferential	General
Eggs in the shell.....	Free	10% ad val.	Free	1 to 1s.9d. per great hundred a/
Poultry.....	"	10% ad. val.	"	10% ad. val. a/
Butter.....	"	10% ad. val.	"	15s. per cwt. a/
Cheese.....	"	10% ad val.	"	15% ad. val. a/
Other milk products.....	"	10% ad. val.	"	10% ad. val. a/
Condensed milk, whole sweetened.....	"	10% ad. val. b/	"	5s. per cwt. b/

Continued -

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Existing duties and duties proposed in the
Ottawa Trade Agreements. Cont'd.

Commodity	Present rates		Proposed rates	
	British Preferential	General	British Preferential	General
Condensed milk, whole unsweetened.....	Free	10% ad.val.	Free	6s. per cwt.
Milk powder and other pre- served milk, unsweetened	"	10% ad.val.	"	5s. per cwt.
Wheat, in grain.....	"	Free	"	2s. per quarter c/
Corn, flat white	"	"	"	10% ad.val.
Linseed.....	"	"	"	10% ad.val.
Apples, raw.....	"	10% ad.val.	"	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Pears, raw.....	"	10% ad.val.	"	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Oranges.....	"	10% ad.val.	"	3s. 6d. per cwt. (Apr. 1 - Nov. 30)
Grapefruit.....	"	10% ad.val.	"	5s. per cwt. (Apr. 1 - Nov. 30)
Grapes, other than hot- house.....	"	10% ad.val.	"	1 1/2d. per lb. (Feb. 1 - June 30)
Peaches and nectarines, raw.....	"	d/	"	14s. per cwt. (Dec. 1 - Mar. 31)
Plums.....	"	d/	"	9s. 4d. per cwt. (Dec. 1 - Mar. 31)
Dried fruit:				
Figs.....	"	7s. per cwt.	"	10s. 6d. per cwt.
Prunes.....	"	7s. per cwt.	"	10s. 6d. per cwt.
Raisins	"	7s. per cwt.	"	10s. 6d. per cwt.
Apples, canned.....	"	10% ad.val. b/	"	3s. 6d. per cwt. b/
Other canned fruits.....	"	10% ad.val. b/	"	15% ad.val. b/
Honey.....	"	10% ad.val.	"	7s. per cwt.
Unmanufactured tobacco, stripped:				
With 10 lbs. or more moisture per 100 lbs.	7s. 7 7/8d. per lb.	9s. 6 1/2d. per lb.	e/	e/
With less than 10 lbs. moisture per 100 lbs.	8s. 3 1/4d. per lb.	10s. 6 1/2d. per lb.	e/	e/
Unmanufactured tobacco, unstripped:				
With 10 lbs. or more moisture per 100 lbs.	7s. 5 1/2d. per lb.	9s. 6d. per lb.	e/	e/
With less than 10 lbs. moisture per 100 lbs.	8s. 2 7/8d. per lb.	10s. 6d. per lb.	e/	e/

continued -

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Existing duties and duties proposed in the
Ottawa Trade Agreements, Cont'd

Commodity	Present rates		Proposed rates	
	British Preferential	General	British Preferential	General
Hams and bacon	Free	Free	f/	f/
Frozen mutton and lamb	"	"	f/	f/
Frozen and chilled beef	"	"	f/	f/

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ Guaranteed for three years, after which time readjustments are to be made if deemed necessary in the interests of United Kingdom producers of these products.
b/ Plus duty in respect of sugar content. c/ Conditional on Empire producers continuing "to offer wheat on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world prices". d/ Under an additional duties order (NO. 5) dated August 8, 1932, the duty on peaches and nectarines (hot-house) from April 1 to October 31 inclusive is placed at 1s. per pound and the duty on plums from June 1 to October 31 inclusive at 9s. 4d. per cwt. During the other months of the year the duty on these products is 10% ad valorem. e/ The treaties do not provide for any change in the tobacco duties but the British Government agrees to pass legislation which will secure for a period of 10 years the existing margin of preference over foreign tobacco so long as the duty on foreign tobacco does not fall below 2s. 1/2d. per pound, in which case the margin of preference shall be equal to the full duty. f/ Import restrictions to be provided by quota arrangements. See text.

WHEAT: Production, world, 1930 - 1932

Country	1930	1931	1932	Per cent 1932 is of 1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	858,160	894,204	714,538	79.9
Canada	420,672	304,144	467,150	153.6
Mexico	11,446	16,226	8,921	55.0
Total (5)	1,290,278	1,214,574	1,190,609	98.0
France	238,105	264,111	330,690	125.2
Italy	210,071	245,594	265,911	108.3
Spain	146,700	134,426	161,449	120.1
Rumania	130,770	135,299	73,487	54.3
Yugoslavia	80,326	98,789	64,815	65.6
Germany	139,217	155,545	186,252	119.7
Hungary	84,337	72,550	58,569	80.7
Poland	82,321	83,220	55,887	67.2
Bulgaria	57,317	61,195	53,891	88.1

continued -

WHEAT: Production, world, 1930-1932, cont'd

Country	1930	1931	1932	Per cent 1932 is of 1931
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
England and Wales.....	39,960	35,886	41,446	115.5
Czechoslovakia.....	50,606	41,232	53,535	129.8
Greece.....	9,709	12,205	18,372	150.5
Other Europe.....	99,242	90,770	117,212	129.1
Total (25).....	1,358,681	1,430,822	1,481,516	103.5
Algeria.....	32,249	25,649	29,983	116.9
Morocco.....	21,302	29,684	21,972	74.0
Tunis.....	10,398	13,962	17,269	123.7
Total (3).....	63,949	69,295	69,224	99.9
India.....	390,843	347,387	336,971	97.0
Japan.....	29,538	30,892	32,518	105.3
Chosen.....	8,985	8,951	8,304	92.8
Total above countries (34).....	3,142,274	3,101,921	3,119,142	100.6

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 RYE: Production, world, 1930-1932

Country	1930	1931	1932	Per cent 1932 is of 1931
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
United States.....	45,379	32,514	42,500	130.7
Canada.....	22,018	5,322	12,725	239.1
Total (2).....	67,397	37,836	55,225	146.0
Spain.....	21,544	21,103	23,875	113.1
Germany.....	302,317	262,982	330,021	125.5
Czechoslovakia.....	70,374	54,631	75,586	138.4
Hungary.....	28,406	21,672	32,045	147.9
Rumania.....	18,288	13,962	12,991	93.0
Poland.....	273,928	224,504	252,387	112.4
Netherlands.....	14,892	14,167	14,377	101.5
Belgium.....	18,630	20,482	20,078	98.0
Italy.....	6,127	6,195	5,961	96.2
Sweden.....	18,005	11,745	17,361	147.8
Switzerland.....	1,484	1,402	1,496	106.7
Yugoslavia.....	7,825	7,614	8,070	106.0
Bulgaria.....	12,620	12,072	11,433	94.7
Latvia.....	14,377	5,615	11,810	210.3
Finland.....	14,104	11,792	11,933	101.2
Greece.....	1,836	1,816	1,575	86.8
Total (16).....	824,757	691,754	830,999	120.1
Algeria.....	69	37	79	213.5
Total above coun- tries (19).....	892,223	729,627	886,303	121.5

WHEAT: Closing price of Sept. futures a/

Date	Chicago	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Winnipeg b/	Liverpool b/	Buenos Aires c/
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 20)	60	56	54	49	64	57
Aug. 19) d/	48	47	40	41	53	46
20	49	50	41	44	58	52
27	47	53	39	48	59	54
Sept. 2	46	53	38	47	60	55
10	43	53	41	47	67	54

a/ October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

b/ Conversions in 1932 at noon buying rate of exchange; 1931 at par.

c/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

d/ High and low for period (June 20 - Aug. 19, 1932) (June 22 - Aug. 21, 1931).

e/ August futures. f/ October futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City	No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis	No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis	No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	Western White Seattle a/
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 17)	71	56	74	49	80	65
Aug. 12) b/	45	47	42	43	62	57
Aug. 19	51	55	44	47	64	59
26	54	55	42	47	66	58
Sept. 2	54	57	41	49	68	61
9	56	56	42	49	71	61

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

b/ High and low for period (June 17 - Aug. 12, 1932) (June 19 - Aug. 14, 1931).

WHEAT: Price per bushel at specified continental European markets

Date	Range	Rotterdam				Berlin	Paris	Milan
		Hard	Mani-	Argen-	Aus-	Domestic		
		Winter	toba	tina	tralia			
		No. 2	No. 3	a/	b/			
		<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
1931 <u>c/</u>	High	--	--	70	78	190	204	170
	Low	--	--	52	54	120	167	130
1932 <u>c/</u>	High	66	75	60	66	179	186	175
	Low	53	51	49	53	132	122	135
Aug. 25		59	55	55	59	133	133	143
Sept. 1		59	56	56	60	134	127	147
8		62	59	59	62	137	126	149

Prices at Berlin, Paris and Milan are of day previous to other prices. Prices converted as follows: 1931 at par; 1932 at current rates of exchange to March 18; subsequently at par excepting Milan which has been converted at current rates.

a/ Barusso. b/ F.A.Q. c/ For the period January to date.

Movement to marketUnited States

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour July 1
to September 3, 1931 and 1932 a/

Item	: July 1, 1931	: June 27, 1932:	Week ended			
	: to	: to	: Sept. 5:	: Aug. 19:	: Aug. 26:	: Sept. 3
	: Sept. 5, 1931:	: Sept. 3, 1932:	1931	: 1932	: 1932	: 1932
"	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
Exports,	:	:	:	:	:	:
domestic <u>b/</u>	31,369:	10,109:	1,997:	1,026:	1,123:	1,002
Imports, from	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada <u>c/</u>	3,285:	1,621:	293:	142:	129:	75
Net exports	28,084:	8,488:	1,704:	884:	994:	927

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat.
c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

Canada

Canadian receipts, shipments and stocks of wheat
August 1 to September 2, 1931 and 1932

Item	: Aug. 1, 1931:	: Aug. 1, 1932:	Week ended		
	: to	: to	: Sept. 4,:	: Aug. 26,:	: Sept. 2,
	: Sept. 4, 1931:	: Sept. 2, 1932:	1931	: 1932	: 1932
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
Stocks in store:	:	:	:	:	:
Western Gr. Insp. Div.:	:	:	78,227:	82,284:	81,992
Total Canada.....	:	:	104,570:	115,750:	116,613
Receipts:	:	:	:	:	:
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur.:	13,711:	14,958:	2,573:	5,114:	6,959
Vancouver.....	2,146:	3,758:	443:	1,039:	1,144
Shipments:	:	:	:	:	:
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur.:	16,604:	20,940:	4,118:	5,471:	5,756
Vancouver.....	3,464:	4,033:	971:	669:	970

Compiled from an official report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of
Canada.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley, at leading markets a/

Week ended:	Corn						Rye		Oats		Barley	
	Chicago			Buenos Aires			Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3	Futures		Futures			No. 2		No. 3		Special	
	Yellow								White		No. 2	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High <u>b/</u> ...	68	38	52	32	31	33	40	50	33	25	50	54
Low <u>b/</u> ...	42	30	42	30	25	32	33	30	20	16	38	29
			Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.						
Aug. 12...	54	33	49	32	25	33	39	35	21	18	45	32
19...	45	32	44	32	27	32	39	33	20	17	46	31
25...	42	31	42	30	26	32	38	33	20	16	46	29
Sept. 2...	44	32	43	31	26	32	33	34	21	18	46	33

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1932, week ended <u>a/</u>			Exports as far as reported		
	1930-31	1931-32 <u>b/</u>	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sept. 3	July 1 to and incl.	1931-32 <u>b/</u>	1932-33 <u>b/</u>
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>								
United States.....	10,302	5,084	221	353	70	Sept. 3	1,510	1,837
Canada.....	16,603	14,505				July 31	2,356	1,689
Argentina.....	11,612	13,822	0 <u>d/</u>	17		Aug. 27 <u>d/</u>	542	100
Danube countries <u>d/</u>	69,750	29,742	675	925		Aug. 27	3,957	3,775
Total.....	108,267	63,153					8,675	7,400
OATS, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>								
United States.....	3,123	4,437	230	97	70	Sept. 3	628	1,532
Canada.....	10,557	20,189				July 31	1,548	724
Argentina.....	45,035	52,173 <u>d/</u>	682	566		Aug. 27 <u>d/</u>	5,138	4,236
Danube countries <u>d/</u>	2,428	897	127	0		Aug. 27	39	136
Total.....	61,143	77,696					7,355	7,228
CORN, EXPORTS: <u>e/</u>	1929-30	1930-31				<u>f/</u> 1930-31	1931-32	
United States.....	8,527	3,079	335	109	26	Sept. 3	2,328	3,812
Danube countries <u>d/</u>	49,817	15,849	986	789		Aug. 27	15,422	23,034
Argentina.....	172,017	355,367	5,280	6,335	3,327	Sept. 3	273,168	278,622
Union of S. Africa <u>g/</u>						Aug. 27	5,571	9,439
Total.....	260,481	382,438					302,796	324,947
United States imports.....	1,262	928					890	338

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning November 1. f/ November 1 to and including. g/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, June, July
and August, 1931 and 1932

Crop and country	June		July		August	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932 a/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
EXPORTS:	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
WHEAT INCL. FLOUR -						
United States.....	12,007	8,086	17,454	4,841	11,919	4,301
Canada.....	22,990	18,426	14,162	21,629	14,259	22,050
Argentina.....	16,658	8,919	7,738	8,771	6,700	3,112
British India.....	771	b/ 138	447	a/ 0	507	0
Australia.....	16,789	a/12,616	12,376	a/7,672	7,963	4,889
Russia a/.....	1,008	0	1,448	0	17,936	144
Danube & Bulgaria a/	1,120	984	744	208	504	0
Total.....	71,343	49,169	54,369	43,121	59,788	34,496
CORN:						
United States.....	70	612	492	337	158	614
Argentina.....	41,893	34,724	43,158	a/29,948	36,890	23,808
RYE:						
United States.....	10	291	0	257	8	0
Russia, Dan., Bulg. a/	1,937	34	643	9	523	17
BARLEY:						
United States.....	733	453	625	798	981	969
OATS:						
United States.....	60	228	32	361	219	1,008
FLAXSEED:						
Argentina.....	4,733	6,038	7,487	a/6,756	5,858	5,217
IMPORTS:						
WHEAT INCL. FLOUR						
United States.....	1,347	876	1,644	1,027	1,349	---
FLAXSEED:						
United States.....	1,150	511	1,685	103	1,339	---

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ Sea trade only.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons at
Liverpool on September 9, 1932, with comparisons

Description	1932								1931
	July		August		September		Sept.		Sept.
	29 a/	5 a/	12 a/	19 a/	26 a/	2 a/	9 a/	11	
PRICES	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American									
Middling.....	6.81	6.78	7.96	8.33	9.31	9.50	9.27	7.50	
Low middling.....	6.59	6.56	7.75	8.11	9.02	9.21	8.98	6.79	
Egyptian (Fully good fair):									
Sakellaridis.....	10.35	10.34	11.27	11.57	12.63	12.36	12.78	11.36	
Upper.....	8.95	8.93	9.99	10.22	11.12	11.38	11.29	9.49	
Brazilian (Fair)									
Ceara.....	6.88	6.85	8.04	8.40	9.31	9.50	9.27	7.40	
Sao Paulo.....	6.95	6.92	8.11	8.47	9.38	9.57	6.43	7.40	
East Indian									
Broach (Fully good).....	6.27	6.14	7.37	7.71	8.62	8.80	8.64	6.00	
Omra #1, Fine.....	6.31	6.06	7.18	7.46	8.30	8.50	8.25	5.90	
Sind (Fully good).....	5.58	5.41	6.61	6.81	7.65	7.68	7.42	5.39	
Peruvian (Good)									
Tanguis.....	8.70	8.66	9.84	10.21	11.12	11.30	11.08	9.63	
Mitafifi.....	9.84	9.76	10.48	10.85	11.55	11.56	11.62	10.65	

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. a/ Current exchange basis.

EXCHANGE RATES: Daily and average weekly and monthly values in New York
of specified currencies, June - September, 1932 a/

Country	Monetary unit	Unit par	1932							
			Month		Week ended		Daily			
			June	July	Aug.	Aug. 27	Sept. 3	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina <u>b/</u> : Peso.....		96.48	58.52	58.55	58.57	58.54	58.61	58.60	58.58	
Canada.....: Dollar.....		100.00	86.74	87.07	87.55	88.09	89.51	90.86	90.68	
China.....: Shang. tael:		-	30.20	29.37	30.43	30.80	31.15	31.20	31.06	
China.....: Mex. dollar:		-	21.23	20.55	20.97	21.25	21.45	21.88	21.44	
Denmark.....: Krone.....		26.80	19.92	19.20	18.50	18.43	17.85	18.03	18.07	
England.....: Pound.....		486.66	364.66	354.96	347.57	346.27	346.98	348.32	348.65	
France.....: Franc.....		3.92	3.94	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	
Germany.....: Reichsmark :		23.82	23.69	23.72	23.78	23.79	23.77	23.76	23.78	
Italy.....: Lira.....		5.26	5.12	5.10	5.11	5.12	5.12	5.13	5.13	
Japan.....: Yen.....		49.85	30.29	27.45	24.49	22.46	22.75	23.59	23.78	
Mexico.....: Peso.....		49.85	26.90	27.73	28.57	28.50	28.32	29.45	29.16	
Netherlands.: Guilder....		40.20	40.44	40.27	40.24	40.24	40.22	40.15	40.15	
Norway.....: Krone.....		26.80	18.06	17.64	17.41	17.35	17.39	17.47	17.50	
Spain.....: Peseta.....		19.30	8.25	8.05	8.06	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.04	
Sweden.....: Krona.....		26.80	18.70	18.22	17.85	17.78	17.80	17.88	17.88	

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ Quotations
are for gold pesos, paper pesos (m/n) computed at 44 per cent of gold exchange
rate.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - September 3, 1931 and 1932

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - September 3, 1931 and 1932

Commodity	July 1 - Sept. 3		Weeks ending			
	1931	1932	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sept. 3
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRAINS:	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat a/	23,177	7,049	835	706	752	767
Wheat flour b/	8,192	3,060	367	371	371	235
Rye	17	257	---	---	---	---
Corn	694	977	57	335	109	26
Oats	259	1,439	363	230	97	70
Barley a/	1,851	1,837	178	221	333	70
	Jan. 1 - Sept. 3					
	1931	1932				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PORK:	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams and shoulders,						
incl. Wiltshire sides	64,129	43,954	947	620	780	780
Bacon, incl. Cumber-						
land sides	29,318	13,467	547	239	432	391
Lard	402,899	360,260	6,090	4,648	8,318	5,851
Pickled pork	11,349	9,470	155	160	114	103

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 351,000 bushels, flour 20,600 barrels, from San Francisco, barley -- bushels, rice 3,995,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries
as given by current trade sources

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments July 1 to and incl. Sept. 3	
	1930-31 (Rev.)	1931-32 (Prel.)	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sept. 3	1931-32	1932-33
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
North America a/	354,008	333,638	4,352	4,798	7,741	56,472	49,139
Canada, 4 markets b/	273,437	206,258	4,177	6,140	6,726	36,148	55,176
United States	134,700	136,010	1,077	1,123	1,002	31,369	10,109
Argentina	121,696	144,572	860	1,144	575	16,644	6,971
Australia	148,500	161,404	540	920	929	25,432	13,493
Russia c/	92,784	71,664	0	144	704	23,896	848
Danube and Bulgaria c/	15,176	39,280	0	0	0	2,160	208
British India	d/ 10,197	d/ 2,913	0	0	0	576	0
Total e/	742,361	753,471	5,752	7,006	9,949	125,180	70,658
Total European ship. a/	615,392	597,976	4,344	1,809	---	97,432	45,457
Total ex-European ship.	a/ 176,360	194,464	1,808	959	---	24,344	15,767

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Total exports as given by official sources. Net imports 1930-31 were 420,597 bushels; net exports 1931-32 were 1,711,708 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's.

BUTTER: Prices at London, Berlin, Copenhagen, Montreal, San Francisco and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	September 10, 1931	September 1, 1932	September 8, 1932
	Cents	Cents a/	Cents a/
New York, 92 score.....	32.00	20.50	21.00
San Francisco, 92 score.....	31.00	21.00	21.00
Montreal, No. 1 pasteurized.....	19.60	18.20	19.70
Copenhagen, official quotation	25.77	15.60	15.70
Berlin, 1a quality.....	27.22	23.12	23.99
London:			
Danish.....	28.02	19.20	19.20
Dutch, unsalted.....	25.86	17.50	18.50
New Zealand.....	23.90	17.10	17.40
New Zealand, unsalted.....	24.12	17.10	17.30
Australian.....	23.03	15.90	16.40
Australian, unsalted.....	19.77	16.40	16.70
Argentine, unsalted.....	23.03	13.80	14.00
Siberian.....	23.25	13.10	13.70

a/ Converted to U. S. currency at prevailing rate of exchange.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS (By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Sept. 9, 1931	Aug. 31, 1932 a/	Sept. 7, 1932 a/
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	71,634	55,539	65,064
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	11.29	9.62	8.91
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg	"	10.10	8.36	8.30
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	15,490	12,358	16,640
Prices at Liverpool:				
American refined lard b/...	\$ per 100 lbs.	c/ 9.07	7.78	7.74
American short cut green				
hams	"	18.58	11.70	11.83
American green bellies.....	"	12.82	8.75	9.10
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	"	15.64	11.15	11.21

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Friday quotations. c/ Prime steam western.

Index

	Page		Page
Late cables	392	:: Olive oil, production, Mediterranean Basin, 1932	402
Crop and Market Prospects	393	:: Rye:	
-----		:: Prices, U.S. Sept. 2, 1932	427
AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, UNITED STATES, VERSUS OTTAWA CONFERENCE, AUGUST, 1932	404	:: Production, world, 1932	424
Apples, production, Canada, 1932.	402	:: Tobacco, movement, Union of South Africa, Aug. 15, 1932	401
Butter, prices, foreign markets, 1932	431	:: Wheat:	
Cotton, prices, United Kingdom, September 9, 1932	401, 429	:: Foreign trade, U.S., Sept. 3, 1932	426
Exchange rates, foreign, Sept. 10, 1932	429	:: Growing conditions, Europe, Sept. 7, 1932	394
Grain:		:: Imports, China (Shanghai) 1925-1932	397
Exports:		:: Information summary, Sept. 15, 1932	393
Principal countries, Aug. 1932	428	:: Market conditions, Europe, Sept. 7, 1932	394
U. S. by weeks, 1932	430	:: Movement, China (Tientsin) 1928-1932	400
Information summary (feed) Sept. 15, 1932	400	:: Production, world, 1932	423
Movement (feed) principal countries, September 3, 1932	427	:: Receipts and shipments, Canada, Sept. 2, 1932	426
Prices (feed) principal markets, Sept. 2, 1932	427	:: Shipments, principal countries, Sept. 3, 1932	430
Meat (pork):		:: Situation, China, Sept. 1, 1932	396
Exports, U.S. by weeks, 1932 ...	430	:: Wool, market prospects, U. K. Sept. 15, 1932	403
Prices, foreign markets, 1932 ..	431		
Production, Europe, Aug. 1932 ..	403		